

30, 1943, from Boston, Mass., by T. Noonan and Sons Co.; and charging that they were misbranded.

Examination disclosed that the Scalp Lotion A consisted essentially of water, alcohol (81.2 percent), beta naphthol, quinine, resorcinol, and a saponifiable oil such as castor oil; and that the Scalp Lotion B consisted essentially of water, alcohol (49 percent) beta naphthol, resorcinol, and perfume oils.

The articles were alleged to be misbranded in that the statements in the labeling of the Scalp Lotion A, "for the treatment of * * * Falling Hair and Alopecia Areata (Bald Spots)," and in the labeling of Scalp Lotion B, "for the treatment of Oily Hair, Oily Dandruff and Psoriasis," were false and misleading since the articles would not be effective in the treatment of the conditions named. They were alleged to be misbranded further in that their labels failed to bear the common or usual names of the active ingredients and the statement of the quantity or proportion of alcohol present.

On October 6, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

1194. Misbranding of tooth powder. U. S. v. 182 Packages and 61 Packages of Tooth Powder. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 10304. Sample No. 42460-F.)

On August 4, 1943, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington filed a libel against 182 $\frac{3}{4}$ -ounce packages and 61 3-ounce packages of tooth powder at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about October 9, 1942, and March 17, 1943, from Long Beach, Calif., by the Frencio Laboratories; and charging that it was misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Frencio's Papaya Tooth Powder."

Examination of samples disclosed that the article consisted essentially of calcium carbonate and inactive papain.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement appearing upon its label, "The danger of Pyorrhea may be greatly diminished by packing the teeth overnight with a paste made from the powder," was false and misleading since the article would not be effective in the prevention of pyorrhea.

On April 28, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1195. Misbranding of Rainier Natural Soap. U. S. v. 327 Packages of Rainier Natural Soap. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered delivered for the use of a government institution. (F. D. C. No. 10750. Sample No. 38536-F.)

On September 16, 1943, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois filed a libel against 327 packages of the above-named product at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped from South Boston, Mass., by the Rainier Natural Soap Co., on or about June 30, 1943; and charging that it was misbranded.

Examination disclosed that the article consisted essentially of approximately 32 percent soap and 68 percent pumice or a similar mineral.

The article was alleged to be misbranded because of false and misleading statements appearing in its labeling which represented and suggested that it was a naturally occurring soap and would be effective in the prevention and treatment of eczema, rashes, poison ivy, chafing, and other externally caused skin irritations, itching and burning skin conditions, blackheads, pimples, and other disfiguring blotches.

On January 13, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered delivered for the use of a government institution.

DRUGS FOR VETERINARY USES

1196. Misbranding of Dr. Daniels' Wind Colic Drops and Veterinary C. C. & F. Drops. U. S. v. 69 Packages of Dr. Daniels' Wind Colic Drops and 9 Packages of Dr. A. C. Daniels' Veterinary C. C. & F. Drops. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 10786. Sample Nos. 20582-F, 20583-F.)

On September 17, 1943, the United States attorney for the District of Maine filed a libel against 69 packages of the Wind Colic Drops and 9 packages of the C. C. & F. Drops at Portland, Maine, alleging that the articles had been shipped on or about August 13, 1943, by Dr. A. C. Daniels, Inc., from Boston, Mass.; and charging that they were misbranded.

Examination of the Wind Colic Drops disclosed that each retail package contained 2 1-ounce bottles, designated as No. 1 and No. 2. Analyses showed that the contents of bottle No. 1 consisted essentially of alcohol and water with extract of nux vomica; and that of bottle No. 2 consisted essentially of alcohol and water with extract of colocynth. The article was alleged to be misbranded (1) because of false and misleading statements on the label which represented and suggested that it was an adequate treatment for flatulent colic, also known as wind colic and bloat colic with its anomalies, (2) in that the statement on the label, "Use Dr. A. C. Daniels C. C. & F. Drops for relief of Coughs Colds and Fevers for Horses," was a false and misleading claim in respect to another drug; (3) in that neither bottle bore a label containing the name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer, or distributor, or an accurate statement of the quantity of contents in terms of weight, measure, or numerical count; and (4) in that neither bottle bore a label declaring the common or usual name of each active ingredient.

Analysis of the C. C. & F. Drops disclosed that the article consisted essentially of alcohol and water with extracts of alkaloid-bearing plant drugs such as belladonna and aconite. It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement in its labeling which represented and suggested that it was an adequate treatment of febrile conditions associated with respiratory disturbances of horses was false and misleading since it was not an adequate treatment for such conditions.

On October 22, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

1197. Misbranding of Southard's Red Comb. U. S. v. 261 Bottles of Southard's Red Comb. Default decree of destruction. (F. D. C. No. 9920. Sample No. 3350-F.)

On or about May 20, 1943, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri filed a libel against 261 8-ounce bottles of the above-named product at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article, which had been consigned on or about April 3, 1943, had been shipped from Kansas City, Kans., by the Curtis-Folse Laboratories; and charging that it was misbranded.

Analysis disclosed that the article consisted essentially of water with small amounts of salt, potassium permanganate, sodium sulfate, and potassium chlorate.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the picture on the label of a rooster with a red comb, and the name "Red Comb," were misleading since they represented and suggested that the article would maintain a red comb on roosters or chickens, indicating a healthy condition of the bird, whereas the article would not maintain a red comb on roosters or chickens; and in that the statement on the label, "Poultry Remedy For Many Common Diseases of Poultry," was false and misleading since it represented and suggested that, when used as directed, the article was effective as a remedy for many known common diseases of poultry, whereas it was not effective as a remedy for any known common diseases of poultry.

On January 6, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed.

1198. Misbranding of Korum. U. S. v. 16 Bottles, 34 Bottles, and 8 Bottles of Korum. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 10119. Sample Nos. 6955-F to 6957-F, incl.)

On July 6, 1943, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Illinois filed a libel against the above quantities of Korum at Edwardsville, Ill. On November 17, 1943, the libel was amended to cover additional goods, making a total of 15 1-gallon, 50 32-ounce, 105 16-ounce, and 16 8-ounce bottles of Korum. It was alleged in the libel that the article had been shipped on or about May 29, 1943, from Kansas City, Mo., by the I. D. Russell Co., and that it was misbranded.

Analysis showed that the article contained, per 100 cc., 5.61 grams of sodium chloride, 4.03 grams of potassium dichromate, 3.64 grams of Epsom salt, 155 grams of sodium chlorate, 1.46 grams of potassium nitrate, and water.

The article was alleged to be misbranded because of false and misleading statements in the accompanying labeling, which consisted of a booklet entitled "Russel Poultry Medicines and Biologics," and leaflets entitled "Questions Often Asked By Poultry Raisers and Answers," and "Turkey Pointers," and which represented and implied that the article, when used as directed, would be effective in the prevention or treatment of any cause of diarrhea; that it would aid in dissolving mucus; that it would be effective as a laxative in keeping